

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas

FILED

May 12, 2023

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk of Court

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER DIVISION

FILED
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

NOV 16 2022

BY
DEPUTY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

§

v.

§

§

NO. 6:22CR 150

JUDGE JDR-JDL

ANGELA SPEECH (01)

§

DEVONAIRE JONES (02)

§

JEREMY MARSHALL (03)

§

CAMYL LEWIS (04)

§

SEALED

4:23-mj-1028

INDICTMENT

THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY CHARGES:

General Allegations

At all times relevant to this Indictment:

1. The Higher Education Act (HEA) is a federal law that governs the administration of federal higher education programs. Its purpose is to strengthen the educational resources of American colleges and universities and to provide financial assistance for students in postsecondary and higher education. It was originally passed by Congress in 1965 and signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson. HEA is generally scheduled for reauthorization every five years. In 2008, Congress passed the latest reauthorization of HEA called the Higher Education Opportunity Act.

2. Title IV of HEA governs the administration of the United States Federal Student Aid (FSA) programs.

3. Title IV FSA programs provide money for college to eligible students and families by partnering with postsecondary schools and financial institutions. The United

States Department of Education (ED) administers the FSA programs and the disbursement of funds under the FSA programs. The following is a brief description of each program applicable in this instance:

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOG) helps financially needy undergraduate students, who have not earned a bachelor's or professional degree, meet the cost of postsecondary education. The program gives priority to students who receive Federal Pell Grants. FSEOG awards range from \$100 to \$4,000 a year depending on the financial need. The award is made by the school based on the availability of funds. A FSEOG does not need to be repaid.

Federal Direct PLUS loans are federal loans that graduate or professional degree students or parents of dependent undergraduate students can use to help pay for education expenses. Direct PLUS loans have a fixed interest rate and are not subsidized, which means that interest accrues while the student is enrolled in school.

The Pell Grant Program provides ED grants to assist eligible needy students in meeting the costs of a post-secondary education. The ED program regulations specify eligibility requirements and application procedures for students. Pell Grants are considered “gift” aid and do not have to be repaid by the student recipient.

The William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Programs (FDSLP) provide low-interest loans for eligible students to help cover the cost of higher education at a four-year college or university, community college, trade, career, or technical school. Eligible students borrow directly from the ED at participating schools.

The Federal Work-Study Program (FWS) provides funds for part-time employment to help needy students to finance the costs of postsecondary education. Students can receive FWS funds at approximately 3,400 participating postsecondary institutions. Hourly wages must not be less than the federal minimum wage.

4. ED program regulations specify eligibility requirements and application procedures for students. The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) contains factors affecting a student’s need for federal financial assistance, such as income, assets,

dependency, and household size. The FAFSA is submitted electronically or by mail. The ED processing center provides an Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR) to the educational institution which the student applicant plans to attend and a Student Aid Report to the student applicant. Based on the FAFSA, data provided on the ISIR, and other eligibility factors, the educational institution determines the amount of Federal Pell Grant and other Title IV funds that the student is eligible to receive.

5. Based on the FAFSA data, the ED processing center determines the student's Expected Family Contribution (EFC), which is the amount that the ED determines the student's family can contribute to the student's education. The EFC is reflected on the ISIR. Based on the EFC and other eligibility factors, the school determines the student's annual scheduled Pell Grant award. A student with a zero EFC will generally receive the maximum Pell Grant Award. As the EFC increases, the student's eligibility for a Pell Grant decreases. The student must submit a FAFSA for every academic year he or she wishes to receive Title IV assistance.

6. To determine the student's "need" for additional Title IV assistance, the educational institution subtracts the student's EFC and other sources of aid from the student's Cost of Attendance (COA), which is the amount the school determines it will cost the student to attend the institution for one academic year. Institutions may also award other need-based Title IV assistance, such as subsidized loans.

7. Generally, a school will establish a "federal funds" bank account to receive Title IV funds from the ED. Based on funding requests from the institution, the ED electronically wires the funds to the school's federal funds account. A student's annual

Pell Grant award must be divided into payment periods, which are generally the academic terms in the academic year.

8. The school makes payment to the student by applying a credit to the student's tuition account and transferring the funds from the federal funds account to the school's "operating account."

9. When a Title IV disbursement exceeds the student's tuition and other charges, the excess funds (credit balance) are disbursed to the student to meet other expenses of his or her COA, such as room and board, books and supplies, and transportation. This disbursement is known as a financial aid refund.

10. Institutions receive FAFSA/ISIR data electronically as the institution periodically downloads the information to its computer system. After the information enters the institution's system, the student, if eligible, is processed for a Pell Grant. However, if the student is selected for the process called "verification" or does not meet other requirements at the school, such as maintaining satisfactory academic progress, the system will not award a Pell Grant until verification is performed and/or all eligibility requirements are met.

11. A FAFSA PIN is a 4-digit number that is used in combination with the applicant's Social Security Number, name, and date of birth to identify the individual as someone who has the right to access personal information on FSA websites, such as *FAFSA on the Web*. A PIN can be used each year to electronically apply for federal student aid and to access FSA records online. A PIN serves as an electronic signature and provides access to personal records.

12. The FSA ID took the place of the PIN on May 10, 2015. The FSA ID is a username and password combination that serves as a student's or parent's identifier to allow access to personal information in various ED systems. It may be used as a digital signature for some online forms.

COUNT 1

Violation: 18 U.S.C. § 371
(Conspiracy to Commit Student
Financial Aid Fraud and Aiding
and Abetting)

1. The General Allegations section of this Indictment is realleged and incorporated herein by reference.
2. From in or around August 2019 and continuing thereafter until in or around February 2020, the exact dates being unknown to the Grand Jury, in the Eastern District of Texas and elsewhere, the defendants, **Angela Speech, Devonaire Jones, Jeremy Marshall, and Camyl Lewis**, knowingly and willfully conspired and agreed with each other, and with others, both known and unknown to the Grand Jury, to commit the following offense against the United States: to knowingly and willfully misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery, and attempt to misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery funds, assets, and property provided and insured under Title 20, Chapter 28, Subchapter IV of the United States Code, in amounts exceeding \$200.

In violation of 20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

Object of the Conspiracy

3. It was the object of the conspiracy for the defendants, **Angela Speech, Devonaire Jones, Jeremy Marshall, and Camyl Lewis**, and their co-conspirators to unlawfully enrich themselves by committing student financial aid fraud, to conceal the

fraud scheme, and to use the proceeds of the fraud scheme for their personal benefit, as well as that of others.

Manner and Means of the Conspiracy

The manner and means by which the defendants and their co-conspirators sought to accomplish the object and purpose of the conspiracy included, among others, the following:

4. **Angela Speech** illegally initiated requests that Texas College disburse FSA monies to certain students who were not entitled to receive those disbursements. As Texas College's Financial Aid Director, **Speech** had direct access to Texas College's financial aid computer programs.

5. Through manipulation of Texas College's financial aid computer data, **Speech** input false information to make it look like ineligible students were actually eligible to receive certain FSA moneys.

6. When those students, including **Devonaire Jones**, **Jeremy Marshall**, and **Camyl Lewis**, among others, received the FSA disbursement checks, they cashed the checks.

7. **Speech** and her co-conspirators shared in the proceeds of the fraud scheme.

Overt Acts

In furtherance of the conspiracy and to effect the objects thereof, the following overt acts, among others, were committed in the Eastern District of Texas and elsewhere:

8. On or about December 3, 2019, **Angela Speech** input false information for **Devonaire Jones's** student loan account to allow for two federal unsubsidized student loan

offsets of \$3,463.00 each and two federal subsidized student loan offsets of \$2,721.00 each. **Jones** was not entitled to such offsets of any student loans. Based on the data entered by **Speech**, **Jones** received refunds that he was not eligible to receive.

9. On or about February 11, 2020, **Speech** input false information for **Jeremy Marshall's** student loan account so that he received a Federal Direct PLUS loan in the amount of \$5,646.00. **Marshall** was not entitled to receive such a loan. Based on the data entered by **Speech**, **Marshall** received refunds that he was not eligible to receive.

10. On or about August 7, 2019, **Speech** input false information for **Camyl Lewis's** student loan account so that he received a duplicate Federal Pell grant in the amount of \$1,549.00. **Lewis** was only entitled to receive one Pell grant in that amount. Based on the data entered by **Speech**, **Lewis** received refunds that he was not eligible to receive.

COUNT 2

Violation: 20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and
18 U.S.C. § 2
(Student Financial Aid Fraud and
Aiding and Abetting)

1. The General Allegations section of this Indictment is realleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

2. Beginning in or around August 2019, and continuing until in or around February 2020, in the Eastern District of Texas, and elsewhere, the defendant, **Devonaire Jones**, aided and abetted by **Angela Speech** and others, known and unknown, did knowingly and willfully misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery,

and attempt to misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery funds, assets, and property provided and insured under Title 20, Chapter 28, Subchapter IV of the United States Code, specifically under and the FDSLPI, in an amount exceeding \$200.

In violation of 20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

COUNT 3

Violation: 20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and
18 U.S.C. § 2
(Student Financial Aid Fraud and
Aiding and Abetting)

1. The General Allegations section of this Indictment is realleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

2. Beginning in or around October 2019, and continuing until in or around February 2020, in the Eastern District of Texas, and elsewhere, the defendant, **Jeremy Marshall**, aided and abetted by **Angela Speech** and others, known and unknown, did knowingly and willfully misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery, and attempt to misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery funds, assets, and property provided and insured under Title 20, Chapter 28, Subchapter IV of the United States Code, specifically under Federal Direct PLUS, in an amount exceeding \$200.

In violation of 20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

COUNT 4

Violation: 20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and
18 U.S.C. § 2
(Student Financial Aid Fraud and
Aiding and Abetting)

1. The General Allegations section of this Indictment is realleged and incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein.

2. Beginning in or around August 2019, and continuing until in or around September 2019, in the Eastern District of Texas, and elsewhere, the defendant, **Camyl Lewis**, aided and abetted by **Angela Speech** and others, known and unknown, did knowingly and willfully misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery, and attempt to misapply, steal, and obtain by fraud, false statement, and forgery funds, assets, and property provided and insured under Title 20, Chapter 28, Subchapter IV of the United States Code, specifically under the Pell Grant Program and the FDSLP, in an amount exceeding \$200.

In violation of 20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2.

A TRUE BILL

Original Signature on File

GRAND JURY FOREPERSON

11-16-2022
Date

BRIT FEATHERSTON
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Austin Wells", written over a horizontal line.

ROBERT AUSTIN WELLS
ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
TYLER DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	§	
	§	
v.	§	NO. 6:22CR____
	§	JUDGE _____
ANGELA SPEECH (01)	§	
DEVONAIRE JONES (02)	§	
JEREMY MARSHALL (03)	§	SEALED
CAMYL LEWIS (04)	§	

NOTICE OF PENALTY

COUNT 1

<u>VIOLATION:</u>	18 U.S.C. § 371 Conspiracy to Commit Student Financial Aid Fraud and Aiding and Abetting
<u>PENALTY:</u>	Imprisonment of not more than 5 years; a fine not to exceed \$250,000, or twice any pecuniary gain to the defendant or loss to the victim(s); and not more than 3 years supervised release.
<u>SPECIAL ASSESSMENT:</u>	\$100.00

COUNTS 2-4

<u>VIOLATION:</u>	20 U.S.C. § 1097(a) and 18 U.S.C. § 2 Student Financial Aid Fraud and Aiding and Abetting
<u>PENALTY:</u>	Imprisonment of not more than 5 years; a fine not to exceed \$250,000, or twice any pecuniary gain to the defendant or loss to the victim(s); and not more than 3 years supervised release.
<u>SPECIAL ASSESSMENT:</u>	\$100.00 each count